

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ELLIS KAPLAN,

Plaintiff,

v.

NRIPULSE MEDIA INC.,

Defendant.

CASE NO.:

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Ellis Kaplan (“*Plaintiff*”), by and through its undersigned counsel, for its Complaint against Defendant NRipulse Media Inc (“*Defendant*”) states and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action seeks to recover damages for copyright infringement under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C §101 *et seq.*

2. Plaintiff created a photograph of Allasheed Allah being escorted by officers of the New York City Police Department (NYPD) (the “*Photograph*”) in which Plaintiff owns the rights and licenses for various uses including online and print publications.

3. Defendant, NRipulse Media Inc., is a media company which owns and operates a website at domain nrpulse.com (the “*Website*”).

4. Defendant, without permission or authorization from Plaintiff, actively copied and/or displayed the Photograph on the Website and engaged in this

misconduct knowingly and in violation of the United States copyright laws.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Ellis Kaplan is an individual who is a citizen of the State of New York and maintains a principal place of business in Queens County, New York.

6. On information and belief, defendant NRIPulse Media Inc, is a Georgia corporation with a principal place of business at 3710 River Summit Trail, Duluth in Gwinnett County, Georgia.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the federal copyright infringement claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1338(a) and 28 U.S.C. §1331.

8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it maintains its principal place of business in Georgia.

9. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2) because Defendant does business in this Judicial District and/or because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this Judicial District.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

A. Plaintiff's Copyright Ownership

10. Plaintiff is a professional photographer by trade who is the legal and rightful owner of certain photographs which Plaintiff commercially licenses.

11. Plaintiff has invested significant time and money in building Plaintiff's photograph portfolio.

12. Plaintiff has obtained active and valid copyright registrations from the United States Copyright Office (the "USCO") which cover many of Plaintiff's photographs while many others are the subject of pending copyright applications.

13. Plaintiff's photographs are original, creative works in which Plaintiff

owns protectable copyright interests.

14. On December 13, 2018, Plaintiff first published the Photograph. A copy of the Photograph is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

15. In creating the Photograph, Plaintiff personally selected the subject matter, timing, lighting, angle, perspective, depth, lens and camera equipment used to capture the image.

16. On January 9, 2019, the Photograph was registered by the USCO under Registration No. VA 2-134-122.

17. Plaintiff created the Photograph with the intention of it being used commercially and for the purpose of display and/or public distribution.

18. Plaintiff published the Photograph by commercially licensing it to The New York Post for the purpose of display and/or public distribution.

B. Defendant's Infringing Activity

19. Defendant is the registered owner of the Website and is responsible for its content.

20. Defendant is the operator of the Website and is responsible for its content.

21. The Website is a key component of Defendant's popular and lucrative commercial enterprise.

22. The Website is monetized in that it contains paid advertisements and, on information and belief, Defendant profits from these activities.

23. On or about December 15, 2028, Defendant displayed the Photograph on the Website as part of an on-line story at URL <https://nrpulse.com/man-charged-with-hate-crime-for-assaulting-indian-american-woman/>. A copy of a screengrab of the Website including the Photograph is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

24. The Photograph was stored at URL: <https://www.nripulse.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Allasheed-Allah-e1544878449274.jpg>.

25. Without permission or authorization from Plaintiff, Defendant volitionally copied and/or displayed Plaintiff's copyright protected Photograph on the Website.

26. Plaintiff first observed and actually discovered the Infringement on April 11, 2022.

27. On March 15, 2023, Plaintiff, through counsel, notified Defendant of the Infringement via electronic mail to no avail.

28. On June 12, 2023, Plaintiff, through counsel, contacted Defendant for the second time regarding the Infringement via electronic and physical mail to no avail.

29. On June 28, 2023, Plaintiff, through counsel, contacted Defendant for the third time via telephone regarding the Infringement but was unable to reach Defendant.

30. Despite Plaintiff's communicative efforts, Defendant continues to utilize Plaintiff's copyrighted material by which Defendant's conduct is willful in nature.

31. Upon information and belief, the Photograph was copied and displayed by Defendant without license or permission, thereby infringing on Plaintiff's copyrights in and to the Photograph (hereinafter all of the unauthorized uses set forth above are referred to as the "*Infringement*").

32. The Infringement includes a URL ("*Uniform Resource Locator*") for a fixed tangible medium of expression that was sufficiently permanent or stable to permit it to be communicated for a period of more than a transitory duration and

therefore constitutes a specific infringement. *17 U.S.C. §106(5)*.

33. The Infringement is an exact copy of Plaintiff's original image that was directly copied and displayed by Defendant on the Website.

34. Upon information and belief, Defendant takes an active and pervasive role in the content posted on its Website, including, but not limited to copying, posting, selecting, commenting on and/or displaying images including but not limited to Plaintiff's Photograph.

35. Upon information and belief, Defendant directly contributes to the content posted on the Website by, *inter alia*, directly employing reporters, authors and editors as its agents, who post content on Defendant's Website under the alias "Veena" (the "*Employees*").

36. Upon information and belief, at all material times the Employees were acting within the course and scope of their employment when they posted the Infringement.

37. Upon information and belief, at all material times the Employees were acting within the course and scope of their agency when they posted the Infringement.

38. Upon information and belief, the Photograph was willfully and volitionally posted to the Website by Defendant.

39. Upon information and belief, Defendant is not registered as an internet service provider with the USCO pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §512.

40. Upon information and belief, the Infringement was not posted at the direction of a "user", as that term is defined in 17 U.S.C. §512(c).

41. Upon information and belief, Defendant engaged in the Infringement knowingly and in violation of applicable United States copyright laws.

42. Upon information and belief, Defendant has the legal right and ability to control and limit the infringing activities on its Website and exercised and/or had the right and ability to exercise such right.

43. Upon information and belief, Defendant monitors the content on its Website.

44. Upon information and belief, Defendant has received a financial benefit directly attributable to the Infringement.

45. Upon information and belief, the Infringement increased traffic to the Website and, in turn, caused Defendant to realize an increase in its advertising revenues.

46. Upon information and belief, a large number of people have viewed the unlawful copies of the Photograph on the Website.

47. Upon information and belief, Defendant at all times had the ability to stop the reproduction and display of Plaintiff's copyrighted material.

48. Defendant's use of the Photograph, if widespread, would harm Plaintiff's potential market for the Photograph.

49. As a result of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiff has been substantially harmed.

FIRST COUNT

(Direct Copyright Infringement, 17 U.S.C. §501 et seq.)

50. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.

51. The Photograph is an original, creative work in which Plaintiff owns a valid copyright.

52. The Photograph is properly registered with the USCO and Plaintiff has

complied with all statutory formalities under the Copyright Act and under regulations published by the USCO.

53. Plaintiff has not granted Defendant a license or the right to use the Photograph in any manner, nor has Plaintiff assigned any of its exclusive rights in the copyright to Defendant.

54. Without permission or authorization from Plaintiff and in willful violation of Plaintiff's rights under 17 U.S.C. §106, Defendant improperly and illegally copied, reproduced, distributed, adapted, and/or publicly displayed works copyrighted by Plaintiff thereby violating one of Plaintiff's exclusive rights in its copyrights.

55. Defendant's reproduction of the Photograph and display of the Photograph constitutes willful copyright infringement.

56. Upon information and belief, Defendant willfully infringed upon Plaintiff's copyrighted Photograph in violation of Title 17 of the U.S. Code, in that Defendant used, published, communicated, posted, publicized, and otherwise held out to the public for commercial benefit, Plaintiff's original and unique Photograph without Plaintiff's consent or authority, by using it on the Website.

57. As a result of Defendant's violations of Title 17 of the U.S. Code, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of actual damages and disgorgement of all of Defendant's profits attributable to the infringements as provided by 17 U.S.C. § 504 in an amount to be proven or, in the alternative, at Plaintiff's election, an award for statutory damages against Defendant for each infringement pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c).

58. As a result of the Defendant's violations of Title 17 of the U.S. Code, the court in its discretion may allow the recovery of full costs as well as reasonable

attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505 from Defendant.

59. As a result of Defendant's violations of Title 17 of the U.S. Code, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief to prevent or restrain infringement of his copyright pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502.

JURY DEMAND

60. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of this action by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE Plaintiff respectfully requests judgment as follows:

That the Court enters a judgment finding that Defendant has infringed on Plaintiff's rights to the Photograph in violation of 17 U.S.C. §501 *et seq.* and therefore award damages and monetary relief as follows:

- a. finding that Defendant infringed Plaintiff's copyright interest in and to the Photograph by copying and displaying it without a license or consent;
- b. for an award of actual damages and disgorgement of all of Defendant's profits attributable to the infringements as provided by 17 U.S.C. § 504(b) in an amount to be proven or, in the alternative, at Plaintiff's election, an award for statutory damages against Defendant for each infringement pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), whichever is larger;
- c. for an order pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502(a) enjoining Defendant from any infringing use of any of Plaintiff's works;
- d. for costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees against Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505;
- e. for pre-judgment interest as permitted by law; and

f. for any other relief the Court deems just and proper.

DATED: July 12, 2023

SANDERS LAW GROUP

By: /s/ Ashley E. Wentz

Ashley E. Wentz, Esq.

Georgia Bar No. 132322

333 Earle Ovington Boulevard, Suite 402

Uniondale, NY 11553

Tel: (516) 203-7600

Email: awentz@sanderslaw.group

File No.: 127593

Attorneys for Plaintiff